

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 24.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1642.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY—
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month.....\$ 50
Per year.....\$ 5 00
Per year, Foreign.....6 00
Payable in Advance.

Address all communications
Hawaiian Gazette Company
P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & KINNEY,
Attorneys at Law.
1856 No. 34 Merchant Street.

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
1856 No. 15 KAAMUANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE:—13 KAAMUANU STREET,
1893 Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1856 the Kingdom.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE:—43 Merchant Street,
1843 Honolulu, H. I.

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
1856

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
1878-y No. 63 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
1870 Island orders.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Importers & Commission Mrc's.
1858 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
1858 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Mirless, Watson & Co., Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co., (Leeds) Limited Steam Plo
1856 and Locomotive Works, Leeds. 1y

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1854 And Northern Assurance Company. y

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
56 Fort Street, Honolulu.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1856-6m

C. HUSTACE
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-
fully executed. 1854
TELEPHONE 110

M. E. McINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Food Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
1856 Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
185 Office—Beaver Block, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
mer, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Balling
401 King Street

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. O. HALL & SON,
[LIMITED]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Plows, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
—OFFICERS:—
Wm W Hall.....President and Manager
E O White.....Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F Allen.....Auditor
Thos May and T W Hobson.....Directors
1856 Corner Fort and King Sts

R. LEWIS, F. J. LOWRY, C. M. COOK,
LEWIS & COOK,
Successors to LEWIS & DICKSON,
—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials.
1856 Fort Street, Honolulu.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ship's Block
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the short-
1856 notice.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S
—Dental Rooms on Fort Street—
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1856 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1869 105 FORT STREET. 1y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
1856 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants—
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2698.
1856

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN, Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-1y)

BISHOP & COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
—BANKERS—
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Chicago, Boston, Paris
ANT
—FRANFORT-ON-MAIN—
Messrs. M. N. Rothschild & Sons London
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
in London and Sydney
The Bank of New Zealand in Auckland,
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;
and Yokohama, Hogo, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C., and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY
DENTISTS.
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

Coming Inventions Necessitate an
Equitable System.

**Paper of S. E. Bishop Before the Social
Science Club—Improved Machinery
Involves Social Problems—Improv-
ed Labor Cannot Buy.**

At the last meeting of the Social
Science Club, at the residence of
C. M. Cooke, Rev. S. E. Bishop
read an essay on "Coming Inven-
tions as Necessitating Better Dis-
tribution of Wealth," as follows:

During all past ages the majority of
mankind have been in bondage to the
necessity of severe and constant toil
in order to supply the ordinary neces-
sities. The chief exemptions from
such necessity have been, first, where
in the tropics, necessities of fuel,
clothing and shelter were small, and
nature yielded with slight labor, suffi-
cient food for a moderate population;
and secondly, where a superior class of
princes and lords were elevated above
the necessity of toil by means of the
subjugation of the masses.

While a great deal of regular hard
work is, beyond question, a benefit to
men, a great mitigation of its severity
as pressing upon the masses of men in
most lands, is earnestly to be desired.
Although such mitigation has to some
extent been secured by many, yet the
old conditions of exacting toil for the
multitude still prevail in the most
civilized countries, even in this closing
decade of the nineteenth century.
Yet a great change is manifestly in
progress, through the wonderful
achievements of science and harness-
ing the great forces of nature into
man's service so as to relieve human
muscles of their work. Now, in civil-
ized countries, in a large proportion of
the departments of labor, machinery
accomplishes tenfold the amount of
work that once was performed by hu-
man hands unaided. Numberless ar-
ticles of comfort and luxury, once the
costly product of human manipulation,
are now turned out by ma-
chinery with surprising cheapness.

This change is already so far ad-
vanced that what, half a century ago,
were luxuries in reach only of the
wealthy, are now brought within
reach of the common laborer. The
purchasing power of the average wage
of such laborers has, in that period,
risen nearly one half for food, and has
more than doubled for clothing and
furniture. Through mechanical im-
provements, there has been an ex-
treme cheapening of most products
of cotton, of iron and steel, of
literature, of clocks and watches,
and of a great multitude of conven-
iences and luxuries. In foods, cereals
have been greatly reduced in price.
Sugars have gone to less than half.
Improvements in transportation have
immensely cheapened products. By
the same means the poorer classes
may now readily afford to travel
hundreds of miles in luxury. The
cheap and brilliant kerosene now
illuminates the formerly dark homes
of the poor. The homes of the labor-
ing classes now abound in objects
which fifty years ago were luxuries in
reach only of the wealthy.

This immense increase of produc-
tive power in civilized lands, is con-
stantly creating vast surpluses of pro-
ducts over and above the mere neces-
sities of the population, although not
more than would supply wholesome
comfort to all, if reasonably divided;
while at the same time yielding due
reward to those of superior capacity
for the services their abilities and
energies have rendered. To secure
such reasonable division of the sur-
plus products to the weaker multi-
tudes, is the difficult problem of the
present day. Economists of all classes
draw the necessary stimulus to with-
draw from those persons of ability
whose brains and energies are abso-
lutely indispensable in carrying on
and improving the vast system of
production.

The problem is beyond question a
most grave and pressing one. There
is always a large class of able men,
greedy for gain, who are constantly
on the watch to intercept the immense
surplus products of wealth and divert
it into their own private storehouses
and treasuries. Under present con-
ditions of law, these men are to a large
extent successful in raking in immense
gains, for which they have rendered
no adequate equivalent of labor or
skill. They have accomplished this
mainly by a highly developed talent
for acquisition, involving methods of
deception and trickery. Under the
improved conditions of wealth pro-
duction in the United States, there
has grown up in that country a very
large class of millionaires and multi-
millionaires. It is believed to be safe
to say that the great majority of these
money princes have acquired their
vast possessions through inequitable
methods, even if they have not direct-
ly broken in statute law. This is es-
pecially true of the larger fortunes.

The vast battalions of laborers
skilled and unskilled, are of necessity
subject to the organization and direc-
tion of the captains of industry. It is
impossible for the rank and file to
know when they are properly paid for
their labor. It is clearly in the power
of their superiors to grind them down
far below what is their due. Blind
resistance, maybe made by strikers,
usually to the injury of both employ-
er and employed. The thinking mind

naturally turns in search of expedi-
ents for better industrial and social
organization, by which the vast
power of the leaders of industry shall
be brought under wholesome control,
and the laborers shall be secured
against unscrupulous oppression. It is
of the highest importance to pro-
ducers that the vast working classes
should be maintained in comfort, so
as to be able to purchase and consume
the products of industry. If the work-
ers are impoverished they cannot
buy, and so the industry of the pro-
ducers is paralyzed.

This great social problem already
confronts civilized nations, pressing
with terrible emphasis the question,
how shall governments and law wisely
interpose to adjust and regulate the
contest between capital and labor for
a suitable division of the profits? It
is necessary, on the one hand, that
capital and ability should be ade-
quately rewarded and stimulated to en-
gage actively in the public service. It is
necessary, on the other, that undue
greed should be repressed, that capi-
tal and ability should not gorge the
lion's share, and that the great body
of workers, skilled and unskilled,
should enjoy a large and liberal share
of the enormous advantages accruing
from machinery and invention. They
should enjoy both multiplied comforts
and luxuries, and diminished hours of
labor. The chief benefit should not
be left to accrue to the superior classes,
as under existing social arrangements
it now tends to do.

It is not the object of the present
essay to discuss any of the proposed
solutions of this great problem. No
such great and ambitious attempt will
be made. It is sought to point out
the fact that the problem is certain to
grow more and more pressing, so that
it can no longer be avoided, but a solu-
tion must soon be attempted, or the
growing strife between Capital and
Labor will become intolerably aggra-
vated.

What are the prospects of the com-
ing century as to the means of pro-
ducing wealth? The general expecta-
tion is, that these means are to be
rapidly and immensely augmented in
the near future. This will necessitate
a corresponding progress and advance
in the satisfactory division of the
wealth produced between the different
classes employed in the work.

This general expectation of rapidly-
increased facility in producing wealth
is believed to be thoroughly well-
founded. It is based upon the ex-
perience of progress in the now closing
century, especially during the latter
half of it, which makes it nearly in-
credible that the same progress is not
to continue, even with accelerated
activity. This expectation is still
further supported by clear indications
of great applications of science and art
to natural forces, which are now
hardly beyond the infancy of their
development.

The now closing half-century has
derived its chief advance in industrial
activity from the development of
steam power as the supply of motive
force. Up to 1850, water power was
the main reliance. The capacity of
the steam engine was imperfectly de-
veloped. Double, triple and quad-
ruple expansion engines are the pro-
ducts of the last thirty years. Double
and treble horse-power are now ob-
tained from the same quantity of coal
as in 1850. The applications of steam-
power have been enormously multi-
plied. Every town now has numbers
of steam engines at work where in
1850 they were hardly known outside
of large cities. Transportation by
steam has been revolutionized since
that date. Then trans-Atlantic
steamers were few, and the chief
passenger service between
Europe and America was still by sail-
ing packets. Ericsson had only just
invented the propeller. Steamships
were nearly unknown upon the Pa-
cific, except on the coast from Panama
to San Francisco.

Railways were only beginning their
present immense development. There
were perhaps 9000 miles of railway in
the United States, where are now, I
believe, nearly 200,000 miles. Street
railways were quite unknown. Jour-
neys were still largely made by canal,
and by lake and river steamers.
During this period a new metallurgy
has grown up which has quite revolu-
tionized the production of iron and
steel, and the cheapness of the manu-
factures from them. Steel especially
has been reduced from \$200 to \$25 a
ton, and has come to be the chief ma-
terial for ships and for rails and gir-
ders, while furnishing a superior ma-
terial for machinery and articles of
utility of numberless kinds.

Photography has made its chief
growth during this period. Up to
1850 only the costly daguerreotype
was known. Now, cheap processes
of photography reproduce objects of
nature and art with unbounded cheap-
ness for the multitudes.

And even that it should be acceler-
ated. There are in America and Eu-
rope a score of accomplished scien-
tists where there was one fifty years
ago. There are in like manner fifty
trained and educated artisans where
there was one then. These men are
all eagerly at work, intent on discov-
ery and improvement, inspired by
elated hope of progress, and alert to
open new paths for successful in-
dustry.

Such new paths are already being
explored. They clearly indicate that
an immense advance is near at hand.
The most prominent indication of this
coming development already in ac-
tive progress, is in the growth of
the science of electricity and its
application in the production espe-
cially of motive power. There is
every reason to believe that the art of
using electricity is as much in its in-
fancy now as that of using steam
power was eighty years ago before it
was applied to navigation. The
science itself of electricity, is merely
in its infancy, as well as its attendant
arts. It is true that our knowledge of
the nature of electricity, its powers,
and its workings, has been enormous-
ly increased during the past half cen-
tury. Yet even now it is but little
understood. This fact is illustrated
by the recent remarkable discoveries
of Nikola Tesla. It is evident that
human science thus far has scarcely
penetrated beyond the surface of the
mysterious laws of this wonderful
form of force.

Science is indefatigable in its in-
vestigations. It is certain in the not
distant future to make enormous ad-
vances in the knowledge of the laws
of electricity. With such knowledge,
will come a corresponding skill in the
application and use of these laws in
utilizing this strange and mighty
force for human benefit. Already
has electricity been harnessed into
service to a mighty useful
extent. This has been mainly
the work of the last dozen years. At
the very grand Centennial Exposition
in 1876, there was absolutely no elec-
trical department at all. Except for
telegraphy, this force had then been
applied to no practical use whatever.
Telephones were then unheard of.
Dynamoes and electric motors were
only known as ingenious toys of
future promise. Electric lights were
in the same category. I searched in
vain in Philadelphia for the sight of
an electric lamp of any kind in 1876,
although on Independence eve the
city was ablaze with calcium and
magnesium lights. Now in a few
days, every civilized city in the world
is brilliant with arc lights, and incan-
descent lamps glow in half the houses.
Trolley cars transport the people to the
outskirts of all the cities of America,
rushing over all the hills. Great
dynamoes are buzzing in every center,
driving force through radiating wires
to innumerable workshops. Already
the floods of Niagara are harnessed
through turbines prepared to transmit
hundreds of thousands of horse power
by dynamo and wire to distant cities.

And yet, as intimated above, the
science and art of electricity are in
their infancy. Tesla, as was said, has
just opened glimpses of a new world
of mystery in this direction. Before
his disclosures, there had already been
developed two great lines of invention
for accomplishing certain important
ends in the production and use of
electrical force. Inventors have long
been earnestly and hopefully at work
to solve the great problem of the direct
conversion of the great and universal
force of heat into its corresponding
equivalent of electrical force. At
present that conversion is accom-
plished in a roundabout and costly
manner by the intervention of water
or steam power, which is employed to
drive a dynamo which generates the
electricity. There results an immense
loss of force by the friction of the two sets
of machinery used. In the water power
the original elevation of the water
to the height from which its fall lends
to the force used, represents an enormous
consumption of solar heat, which is
not wasteful only because the incalcul-
able volumes of such heat are ever
flooding unused into space. Where
steam is used as the converting me-
dium, not one-fourth of the actual
heat power developed reaches the en-
gine, while half the engine power is
wasted on the circuitous road of the
dynamo and the electric motor.

Imperfect and impractical methods
are already known, by which a direct
application of heat can be made to
generate electricity. These methods
need to be developed, so that the de-
sired force can be generated copiously
and with facility. Inventors are busi-
ly at work to solve the problem. The
prospect is entirely hopeful. There
can hardly be a doubt that in a near
future, a way will be discovered and
gradually perfected by which the
combustion of coal will impart its
heat directly to machinery which
will evolve a corresponding amount of
electric force with comparatively small
waste, with far less loss, doubt-
less, than in the force obtained in the
most perfect quadruple expansion
steam engine.

It is also probable to a degree hardly
admitting of doubt that this line of in-
vention will accomplish the direct
generation of electricity by the heat of
the sun. Inmeasurable floods of sun-
heat are forever pouring to waste all
over the globe. Every particle of that
heat is equivalent to a useful amount
of electrical motive power. The prob-
lem is to convert the one useless force
into the other useful one. The solu-
tion is probably not very complicated,
and will before many years be discov-
ered. It will almost revolutionize in-
dustrial forces and methods. During
the coming half-century it is highly
probable that the limitless and uni-
versal supply of solar heat will have
come to be harnessed directly into
human service, as water power, wind
power and steam power have been in
the past.

A few of the revolutionary
results of such an invention
may be contemplated. For all in-
dustrial purposes, power will
become extremely cheap in all locali-
ties where the sun daily shines. The

use of unlimited power at nominal
rates will make applicable in a mul-
titude of ways which its present cost
forbids. The cost of manufatures
of all kinds involving large expendi-
ture of force will be vastly cheapened.
All mining and metallurgy will show
this great advantage. The reduction
of metals from their ores will be ac-
complished mainly by electrical
action, while their ores will be exca-
vated and lifted from the mines by
electric force. All lighting and heat-
ing will be accomplished by electric-
ity, made cheaper than any other
possible means.

Among the uses of cheap power
may be estimated that of reclaiming
vast tracts of upland, fertile but arid
soils, to cultivation by lifting low-
lying waters to their levels. An il-
lustration of this use may be found in
the project now entertained of pump-
ing to a height of 400 feet the copious
supplies of water now flowing to
waste at sea level around
Pearl Lochs. Given the cheap
solar-electric power hoped for,
and those waters might profitably
be forced up 900 feet, so as to bring
under the highest cultivation every
one of the 50,000 acres of smooth but arid
land between Ewa and Waihalu. In
all parts of the world such lands lie
adjacent to rivers and lakes capable of
irrigating them if only their water
could be lifted to the required heights.

Even hopelessly desolate regions
may be to some extent reclaimed by
such means, and thus the capacity of
the globe for sustaining population be
greatly multiplied. Regions now in-
tolerable for heat to white races may
be made habitable by the coming
cheapness of refrigerating processes,
whereby the inhabitants may be abun-
dantly supplied with artificially cooled
chambers, to which to retire during
the excessive heats of the day. The
cities of America are already suffer-
ing intolerably from excessive sum-
mer heats, which increases as the
country becomes more completely de-
forested. It can hardly be doubted
that artificial cooling will soon be felt
as great a necessity in city summer
life as artificial heating now is in
winter.

A second direction which electrical
invention has been pursuing with
much success is that of storage bat-
teries, by means of which the force gen-
erated may be stored up to be used
when and where required. At present
such batteries are still somewhat
costly, and of great weight. The
problem is to make them more cheap-
ly, and especially to have them light
and portable. When this is accom-
plished cars can profitably be driven
by them on ordinary railways. Ocean
greyhounds may exchange their
bunkers for great ranges of many hun-
dred tons of such batteries to be
charged while in port. It can hardly
be doubted that very great progress
will rapidly be made in the art of
storing electric force in portable forms.

It seems quite plain that we are
already well entered upon an age of
the use of electric force, resulting in a
progress in applied art and in-
dustrial development which will
wholly eclipse the already expe-
rienced marvels of the age
of steam power. It is impossible to
plainly forecast the developments of
the future. Certain possibilities indi-
cated above seem very clear. The
world is making strange progress along
many lines. The manufacture of
aluminum opens many possibilities.
Chemical discoveries are constantly
multiplying. Therapeutics are being
largely changed by discoveries in bac-
teriology and inoculation. The twen-
tieth century not unlikely has in store
for mankind other discoveries and in-
ventions as marvellous as any already
arrived at.

It is evident that in a not distant
future the capacity of mankind for the
production of wealth is to be enor-
mously increased. Most of the ar-
ticles of necessity and comfort now re-
quired will be produced with half the
expenditure of time and labor that
they now are. It follows that with a
natural and just distribution of the
products of labor and machinery, all
classes of men may both have their
hours of labor much reduced, and may
enjoy much larger compensation in
their choice of the commodities
produced. It is conceivable
that this might be prevented
by the greed and selfishness of the
abler classes, who should seek to mo-
nopolize for themselves the immense
advantages gained by improved me-
chanical appliances. Such directors
of industry might so manipulate af-
fairs as to keep down wages to the
lowest point at which their employees
could live, and so keep for themselves
the chief share of the wealth produced.

Practically, this would in any case
become impossible. The operatives,
being straitened for means, would
have small ability to purchase pro-
ducts. If there are few consumers,
production must decline. Then again,
production becoming limited by the
small demand, there would be labor
for only a moiety of the operatives,
and immense masses of the popula-
tion would be left unemployed and
destitute. It is obvious that the dis-
tress thus produced would create a de-
mand for remedial measures which
would be irresistible. This condition
of affairs, of destitution increasing in
the midst of an enormously devel-
oped power of producing wealth,
would be so clearly unnatural
and an abuse, that it would soon work
out its own cure.

At the present time the call for so-
cial reform is growing louder every
day. It is becoming obvious that
some means must be found for prop-
erly readjusting the relations of labor
and capital, so that both may have
reasonable recompense, and produc-
tion may not become congested by the
inability of the multitude of consum-
ers to purchase what they have helped
capital and machinery to produce.
The considerations above presented to
show that productive power is to be
immensely increased by the coming
inventions of the next half century,

(Continued on page 4.)

TO BEAUTIFY CITY AND HOMES.

Learned Discourse on How Both Can Be Accomplished

HAWAII TO HAVE AN ARBOR DAY

Dr. Northrop Tells of Village Improvements Throughout the United States and Europe—Honolulu Must Have a Sewerage System to Avoid Epidemics.

Owing to counter attractions of both public and private character, a rather slim audience was present last night to hear Dr. Northrop lecture on "Village Improvements." Those that did attend, however, were highly pleased with the address. President Dole and other government officials were noticed in the audience.

Following is a verbatim report of the lecture:

It is my privilege here to address an audience of such culture as will prefer practical hints to any verbal ornamentations. I shall, therefore, present the subject in its plainest way. At the outset you will ask what has been done in village improvements in the United States. The earliest association was one formed by James Hill, house, long representing Connecticut in the United States Senate, who organized the Public Green Association and raised \$1500 for grading the green and planting elms. For such devotion to his town he is more honored today in New Haven than for all his valued services as United States Senator at Washington and for many official positions at home. He began modestly with scant means when New Haven was a small place; his influence and example is still felt in maintaining a healthful local pride, insuring liberal appropriations from the city and legacies from individuals for public improvements. The earliest of the later associations was one started by Miss Mary Hopkins, a kinswoman of Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College. By her efforts Stockbridge was thoroughly transformed. The society was incorporated and during the last forty years has received many large gifts; one of \$25,000 for a reading room and lecture hall, by her husband, J. C. Goodrich. Another of \$10,000 from Cyrus W. Field, and during the last year of his life his brother, David Dudley Field, gave to Stockbridge fifty-eight acres of land for a beautiful mountain park, and \$5000 for its cultivation and improvement. The anniversary of this society has been fully observed on the fourth Wednesday of every August; commemorating last August, forty years of successful work. Every acre of land and every homestead in Stockbridge, has appreciated by reason of the work of this society.

How can we organize an improvement society where there is little public spirit? Is a question frequently asked. Experience shows that the best way to begin this work is to interest all classes by a free lecture explaining the aims and results of societies elsewhere, and then at once to make an organization. It is essential to maintain an entire separation of local affairs or state and national politics. The best services of an efficient improvement society is the solvent it provides for the animosities of politics and sectarianism. In furnishing a safe, common ground for the exercise and mutually beneficial activity, a society engaging all classes, instead of one or two, will be more successful than when it includes one class or set. The main difficulty is at the outset, and is due to the inertia of indifference or of ignorance of this subject. Most communities wait for the impulse of a leader. Many efficient associations have been formed by women and of nearly all, a part of the officers are women. If the executive committee numbers fifteen, I advise that eight should be women. There is a growing number of such societies comprised of women, to which men are admitted as honorary members. Women succeed better in getting money and in securing co-operation of all classes. The co-operation of all classes once aroused, there are few things that these societies cannot do; their aims varying of course with local means include municipal reform, sanitary improvements, especially as to water supply and sewerage and disposal of waste; the improvement of roads, of sidewalks, of parks, schoolyards and other public grounds especially those around railway stations, organizing free town libraries and removing nuisances and front fences. They are the rural counterparts of the urban boards of trade, the organization of those who will really serve their town with no thought of the losses and losses. The funds for these societies come from membership fees, life memberships ranging from \$10 to \$50, according to the wealth and liberality of the community and often from non-residents, formerly natives, interested with the improvement of the old homestead. We are living in a new era of benevolence. Gladstone says more money has been accumulated during the last thirty years than in all the centuries since the days of Julius Caesar. It is not a fact of still higher significance that in America during the last forty years more money has been given by men for their own towns, especially while living, than in all our previous history; how much such men are doing to make life worth living for themselves as well as for their fellow townsmen. The treasury is often replenished by prizes to those who excel in specified lines of improvement. By such means given by home talent and especially by the efforts of ladies in the co-operation of youth. A far less accomplishing broad results than have been

I am exceedingly gratified to learn that President Dole and other leading officers of the Republic favor Arbor Day in schools as well as for economic purposes. Arbor Day for economic purposes was started by Governor J. Sterling Morton, now secretary of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who has done more for the benefit of his own State, Nebraska, and his own town, Nebraska City, than any other citizen of that State; advocating Arbor Day by pen and tongue, being editor of a paper and securing the co-operation of the governor, the State Horticulture Society and State Agriculture Society, as well as favoring an act of the legislature to encourage tree planting by liberal prizes. On the first Arbor Day, observed twenty-three years ago, according to the official returns made from all the counties, more than 12,000,000 of trees were planted, and that number has been exceeded on every succeeding Arbor Day. In the geographical survey twenty years ago Nebraska was called the "Great American Desert." You cannot please Nebraskans today better than by entitling their State the "Great American Desert," for they will ask you, "Haven't it been made habitable and hospitable by tree planting and cultivation?" The settler who doesn't plan for tree planting is now the exception, and more than 1,000,000 of acres in that state are covered by trees planted by human hands.

I have been interested to learn of the work so successfully initiated by Commissioner Marsden as set forth in his last report, and to learn that from the King street nursery have been furnished, free, 9790 for economic tree planting, and for schools and for ornamental 300 trees, there being on hand 20,000 fruit trees of sixteen varieties; 12,950 timber, ornamental and medicinal trees; 11,750 palms, and 6518 fiber plants. In the Makiki nursery of one acre there are 21,000 trees, including 2450 oranges, 1500 persimmons, 3000 camphor trees, and 2000 Japanese chestnuts. Besides, there are 8000 in pots and boxes, including 1600 logwood, 800 Kona coffee trees and 200 camphor trees; also, there are soon to be ready many thousands of new fiber plants of the hemp family and sisal. These with your unsurpassed Kona coffee solve the problem how to make small farming profitable. I have been interested to view, though at a distance, the planted forests on Tantalus, and the 200 acres so happily situated soon to be opened for a grand nursery for this Republic. Yet, there remains thousands of acres of these islands now barren and almost worthless, which might be, and I am confident will be at an early day reclaimed by tree planting. You may need facts to show the practicability of such reclamation of the most worthless lands. I have inspected 10,000 acres on Cape Cod, Mass., now covered with pine forests, which thirty years ago were a barren sand blow-drifting sand. Joseph Storey Fay, at Woods Hole, Mass., has nearly 300 acres of varied and beautiful forests covered largely with imported trees, Norway spruce, European larch and others. He told me when settling there thirty years ago there was not a tree to be seen from his house.

France furnishes the broadest demonstration of the practicability of reclaiming sterile land of any country. Along the Bay of Biscay for a hundred miles between the rivers Adour and Gironde are immense sand dunes composed of minute, finely trichlorated sand. The prevailing winds blow from the west and southwest these sands were driven up an inclined plane, damming rivers and devastating the country, the dunes varying from 100 to 300 feet in height. An eminent arborist, Bremontraire, proposed to the government a magnificent scheme for the reclamation of those dunes. He erected on the whole extent for a hundred miles a double line of paling made with planks sharpened at one end, driven in the sand, placed two inches apart so that the sand could support them on the inside, the second line a hundred miles inland. Then with a movable frame running on this plank with a chain, the fence was raised as was necessary. Behind that protection he planted the Maritime pine, now there are 100,000 acres of rich and fertile forests and a still greater extent of fertile land has been rescued from the devastation of the incoming dunes. From this forest the French government receives an annual revenue in pitch and turpentine and fuel and lumber of 180,000 francs. In grateful recognition of Bremontraire's services as a national benefactor, the French government erected a grand bronze statue in his honor.

George P. Morse, who represented America at foreign courts longer than any other citizen, with one exception, says of Bremontraire "He is one of the greatest benefactors of the human race." This example was widely followed in France, and Salmasius says that one million acres of desolate land has thus been reclaimed and made a fruitful source of wealth. This example has been followed widely over Europe, along the shores of the Adriatic and the Baltic and the Mediterranean coasts, protecting enormous tracts of land from the encroachments of the sea; vast barrens south of Berlin about Odessa, north of the Black Sea and the immense Steppes of Russia, are now well wooded.

Thirteen years ago the American Forestry Association meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, passed a resolution in favor of Arbor Day in schools. Having been the chairman of the committee organized to push that movement, from that day to this I have urged its importance upon the governors and state school superintendents of all the American states, and now it is observed in over forty states. I am gratified to learn that there is a probability that the next Hawaiian Legislature will pass an act recommending that the President appoint an Arbor Day in schools as well as for economic purposes, and issue a proclamation bespeaking the sympathy and co-operation of all classes concerned. In the American states each governor and each school superintendent sends a printed programme to every school of his state, containing appropriate exercises for the children, the morning of Arbor Day being devoted to rehearsing the assigned selections in prose and poetry and to lessons on the value and beauty of trees, shrubs and flowers. The leading poets and authors of America have contributed choice gems in poetry and prose for Arbor Day use. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written many such pieces. For example, he says "I have written many verses, but the best poems I have produced are the

traces I have planted." Whittier wrote many poems for Arbor Day.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power.

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall.

Who sows the fields or tames the flower,

Or plants the trees are more than all.

Who blesses most is blest and God and man shall own his worth.

Who leaves as his bequest an added beauty to the earth.

On Arbor Day the children are taught that there is a peculiar pleasure in the planting of trees—a pleasure that never cloyes, like grateful trees, bring rich, filial returns and compensate a thousandfold all the pains they cost.

Thomas Arnold says, "I would rather my son should believe the earth goes around the sun than to grow up without love of trees, and shrubs and flowers." Much as I appreciate trees, there is often danger of planting them too thick and too near the house. Dense evergreens close to the house may be harmful. Its an old proverb, "Where the sunlight cannot come, the doctor must."

In the United States the most beautiful ivy is the Japanese, which I have not seen growing in Honolulu, perhaps because it is deciduous, and yet it is a favorite in Florida, where evergreens are found, and where it is perpetual summer. It is spread widely over the United States. It will beautifully adorn many barren walls which abound in Honolulu, and grow luxuriantly on such buildings as the Bingham Church or the Central Union—two beautiful the latter to cover, men say; or that it would make the house damp. On the other hand, it makes the house dry; the foliage makes a strong suction pump, continuously draining the brick or stone. It is sometimes objected that it would disintegrate the mortar; but the Japanese ivy is not open to that objection, as it adheres with a firm, flat pad.

One of the aims of such a village improvement is to develop town pride. It has been said that the man that doesn't delight to cherish and build up his own town has no heart in his bosom. These societies have done much to fraternize the community where they exist. The motto of the Swiss Confederacy should be the motto of every city and town—"One for all and all for one!" The first aim of these societies is to improve the sanitary condition of the town or city. Sanitariums tell us that 120,000 deaths occur in the United States yearly from preventable disease; and, if 120,000, twenty-eight times as many more, that is three and one third millions of sicknesses, it costs to be sick, and costs to die, as viewed in the cold light of political economy. In Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878, there were 4000 deaths, because it was the dirtiest and filthiest city in the South. Today it is the healthiest, because there have been forty-three miles of sewers, flushed twice a day by one hundred and ninety automatic flushing tanks, each twice a day throwing into the sewers one hundred and twelve gallons of water. I went through the city with the sanitary engineer, and when he opened the manholes I could not perceive the slightest odor from any.

In Honolulu you are to be congratulated on your artesian wells; on your pure and abundant water. An ample aqueduct everywhere implies and necessitates a system of sewerage. Can it be that any black sand can long receive with impunity the refuse of such a city as Honolulu? My visit here has been too brief to speak dogmatically; but is not sewerage one of the urgent needs of this beautiful city, and what a check to its growth would be a single season of pestilence on account of the lack of it. No doubt, in view of the coral substratum, the expense would be large; but at no distant day will it not be proved to be a necessity, and if it must be done, is it not true that the sooner the better?

Of the beauty and attractions of Honolulu, I had read much and often, but the reality far exceeds my expectations. Although there are several exceedingly beautiful parks, I venture to suggest the wisdom of still another in the grounds near the Chinese washhouses, for the benefit of that neighborhood, bordered by a driveway on the outside and the interior, occupied mainly by a lawn for the benefit of the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiians living in that vicinity. Where else in the world have these various nationalities been so well received, and where else has there been so thorough an acknowledgment of the brotherhood of the human family? The surest way to conciliate and harmonize all classes is to improve the condition of all; and what liberality has been here shown for the natives in the recent erection of the Kamehameha Girls School by Charles R. Bishop and the unequalled museum and the magnificent gift of Mrs. Charles R. Bishop of \$450,000 for the maintenance of those two schools so admirably housed and so admirably supplied.

The existing Homestead Act is likely to be made still more attractive for the native Hawaiians, and verify here the old motto of John Adams that the ownership of homes is essential to individual thrift and self respect and to national strength and prosperity. The man who owns a homestead has given bonds to society for good behavior. Every Hawaiian who cultivates his own acres is thereby fostering loyalty to the Republic.

The most striking illustration that America affords of the conservative effect of ownership of homes is found in the city of Pullman. A dozen years ago when the guest of Mr. Pullman, in his "Magic City," I was filled with admiration at the wonderful achievement that he had wrought. Beautiful parks surrounding the station, fine lecture hall and school buildings open to all, admirable homes for the use of the officers. But on visiting those homes alone I said often to the occupants, "How favored you are in having so comfortable dwellings, with gas, water and bathing rooms to every dwelling." The answer was "yes," but "in every case came the 'but'." As the guest of Mr. Pullman I could not and did not express my convictions to any of them, but said directly to him, "Mr. Pullman, have you not over looked one of the strongest desires of the human heart?" "What's that," said he "Mr. Pullman, the best men you have are the ones who dig the most to have and own a home." Then I told him the history of the most successful factory in America in operation for sixty-five years, Fair-

banks' Sash Works at St. Johnsbury, where from the start the men were encouraged to own their homes, and had, as you men cannot have, full local autonomy; and where never in those sixty-five years have ever been any strikes or the slightest alienation between capital and labor.

My only regret is that my time here has been too brief, but the beauty and the attractions of Honolulu, varying at every turn, far exceed my expectations. It seems to me that this place is better fitted by nature to be a winter resort and a sanitarium for the world, than any of those places I have visited in Southern California—even Riverside or Pasadena—or any of the most frequented cities and towns in Florida. Under the Republic where every effort is made to promote the well being alike of all classes with these unrivalled attractions of soil and climate, a grand future opens before Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands.

The words of Bancroft, the historian, seem pertinent here today: "Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, omnipotence steps along mysterious ways, but when the hour strikes for the people of mankind to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity, and all subduing influence prepares the minds of men for the coming revolution. Those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human desires; and all hearts and all understanding, most of all the opinions of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the chain, which becomes more and more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrations of men."

The hour has struck for the Hawaiians to pass into a new form of government, the God of Nations has signally interposed in their behalf.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

— AND —

Kitchen Utensils.

AGATE WARE, RUBBER ROSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

NEW EDITION

OF THE

Tourist's Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 15th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it re-written, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steam travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

Price 75 cts., per copy.

H. M. WHITNEY,

Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 169. Telephone 75.

3947 1639 1m

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOOR BLINDS

AND BUILDING HARDWARE

WALLPAPER, PAINTS AND OILS

STOVE AND STEAM COILS

1635-7

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month



TOO MUCH MIXTURE.

She—I don't believe in promiscuous kissing. He—What do you call promiscuous kissing? She—Kissing girls as well as men.—Brooklyn Life.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS \$204,638,783.96

Income.

Received for Premiums \$36,123,163.82

Received from all other sources 11,897,706.12 \$48,020,869.94

Disbursements.

To Policy-holders for Claims by death \$11,929,794.94

for End'm'ts Divid's, etc. 9,158,462.14 \$21,088,257.08

For all other Accounts 9,789,634.18 \$30,878,891.26

Assets.

United States Bond and other Securities \$83,970,690.67

First lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage 71,339,415.92

Loans on Stocks and Bonds 11,365,100.00

Real Estate 21,691,731.39

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies 9,655,198.91

Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc. 6,616,650.07

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Co.'s Standard, A. & 4 percent. 182,109,456.14

Surplus \$24,629,327.82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed \$750,290,677.97

Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894 855,207,778.42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 25th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

Signature: H. O. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles R. Henderson, Theo. A. Havemeyer, Charles E. Miller, Robert Sewell.

Board of Trustees.

Samuel D. Babcock, Oliver Harriman, Robert Sewell, Robert A. Grannis,

Charles E. Miller, George S. Coe, Henry W. Smith, S. V. R. Cruger,

Henry H. Rogers, Walter B. Gillette, Rich. A. McCurdy, Robert Oliphant,

George F. Henderson, Jno. W. Auchincloss, H. Walter Webb, James C. Ho den,

George F. Baker, George Bliss, Thea. Morford, George G. Haven,

He man C. Von Post, Dudley Ocott, R. W. Peckham, William Babcock,

Adrian Iselin, Jr., Alex. H. Roe, Fred Cromwell, J. Hobart Herrick,

Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Bowdoin, Lewis Jay, Julien F. Davies,

Wm. P. Dixon, Augustus D. Juillard, Theo. A. Havemeyer

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President. WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary. HENRY E. DUNCAN, Jr., Cor. Sec.

FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer. ALBERT KRAMROTH, Asst. Sec.

JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer. J. VES TIMPSON, 2d Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM P. SAND, Cashier. EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Assistant Cashier.

EVORY MCCLINTOCK, LL D., F.I.A., Actuary.

JOHN TATLOCK, Jr., Assistant Actuary. WM. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller.

CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor. H. W. BROWN, Asst. Comptroller.

EDWARD LYMAN SHORT, General Solicitor.

GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M.D. Medical Directors. ELIAS J. MARSH, M.D.

GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M.D.

For particulars apply to

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Also Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

3710 1558-1y Agents.

The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

IN WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Nestle's MILK FOOD

Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Sole Agents, 29 Murray St., N. Y.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

HAWAII COMING TO THE FRONT.

Bad Effects of Being Governed at Arm's Length.

AS MR. ARMSTRONG SETS IT.

More White Men on the Coffee Plantations Than in Sugar—Opportunities for a Young America—Leaseholds are a Barrier—Local Government Needed.

W. N. Armstrong arrived yesterday on the Kinau from his tour among the coffee planters of Hawaii. Mr. Armstrong is thoroughly enthused with the great prospects for the country that are being worked out on Hawaii. In speaking of his trip and the impressions received, he said:

"My trip around a part of the island of Hawaii was very interesting, from the standpoint of a Labor Commissioner. I examined chiefly the coffee industry. That island has for some reason been kept in the background, but it is jumping to the front.

"Perhaps its people had some reason to feel sore in the past about the treatment they received. As they are increasing in numbers very rapidly, they will be reading the riot act to the Legislature some day, if they are slighted. The local affairs of Hawaii can never be well taken care of in Honolulu. It is too far away. There should be some local self-government. A provision for it should have been put in the Constitution, unless the Government officers are able men than most Anglo-Saxon countries produce.

"The streets and gutters and sidewalks of Hilo can never be well provided for by a distant or subordinate official. As it is, a curbstone must come through the Minister of the Interior.

"Kona is making a good start in the coffee business. Mr. Miller, Dr. McWayne and other enterprising men make the very best pioneers. Mr. Miller has experience, and all of them are quick learners. Dr. McWayne's stump-puller is a novelty there. It snaps out the guava trees as if they were weeds. The situation in Kona, so far as land is concerned, is absurd, and will make trouble. Some one said, in the English Parliament, some years ago, that a ship full of emigrants could coast along the shores of Australia for two hundred miles, without a house or a cow in sight, and yet not an acre of land could be bought, as it was in the hands of settlers who had taken it all up.

"Pretty much so in Kona, for fifty miles. I asked a dozen men in Kailua, 'Any land here for sale?' 'Don't know of any.' And yet it is a wilderness for sixty miles or more, under long leases, and producing a few head of stock and a vast number of donkeys. When the sun gets up over Hualalai in the morning, you can hear a morning hymn of praise from thousands of them. The jackass has a grip on the land. If a hundred members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce were to land in Kona, for settlement, they could not get land without great trouble, nor can the coffee men. The jackass and the goat have the most of it. And if he is to occupy it, why not give him a vote? They say it takes 50,000 acres to support an Indian. Kona is worked on those lines. I met a capital fellow, an excellent man, who has been trying for a year to get a homestead there. He hasn't got it yet. There are 50,000 acres of good coffee land on that side, and there ought to be 20,000 people settled on it within fifteen years. How they are going to get a foothold I don't see, as they cannot break through the leasehold fences.

"There will be no outlook for occupation there unless something is done about it. The Portuguese and Japanese will go in and take up small patches of leasehold, and there will be some fine coffee plantations, but no chance for many white men unless some adequate provision is made by which land can be obtained easily, and in fee simple. We are praying for settlers, and yet if they come they won't find anything at hand in this district.

"Over on the Hilo side, the coffee industry is doing well. A surprisingly large number of white men are right on the soil, with their coats off, at work. The pioneers are a credit to any country; there are brainy men there. It recalls the settlement of the Western States of America. Honolulu people don't grasp the movement. It may have a deep political significance. It means, if we take advantage of it, a fine civilization, and comfortable homes.

"More English-speaking people are now owning land and working it, in coffee, than there are white men in all of the sugar plantations of the islands. There are about five individual white sugar planters on the island, and there are more than 200 white men in coffee, on the soil, and making homes. The sugar business goes into large corporations, with few white men. Here about Hilo is a chance for 10,000 white farmers and their wives, and for 30,000 more if all goes well.

"They won't all get rich, but they can do well enough. Every one of these settlers is a practical annexationist. The United States will not in the end reject its own. The Arab proverb is, 'One hour of charity is worth seventy years of prayer.' So one good white settler is worth seventy resolutions of annexation. But there is a dark cloud over the business. The land is mainly held by leasehold, and that is a fence at which the Anglo-Saxon stops. He will not accept leasehold. Men with money will refuse to settle on that tenure.

"It must be changed, or the Asiatic will get hold and keep the white man out. The Government must put the knife in and cut out the cancer of leasehold, and, as the land is costly to clear off, it must be cheap. We can afford to give away 10,000 acres to the

right kind of settlers. On political grounds we can offer a premium to good settlers, who are not bums, and bring some money. Already a number of men with money have turned their backs on the coffee industry and left because they will not take leaseholds.

"This coffee industry will, I believe, determine whether the nation will be American or Asiatic. It is a great chance for us.

"The Government should take hold and manage the business. We want vigorous men at work building up the new nation. Great Britain is paternal, and settles up her colonies. We want the United States to be paternal and give us a cable, although it won't pay. Why can't our Government be paternal too, and instead of letting this new industry drift about, take hold and bring in the English speaking people? The fight for Anglo-Saxon institutions must be made on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Hualalai, and not on the sugar plantations. "Whenever you ask a man about our future, he shakes his head and looks sad, because we must have cheap labor, and that means Asiatics. Now we have a chance to bring in white laborers, all working for themselves, and they will control the Asiatics on the plantations. A thousand times, in history, wonderful things have been done by prompt action. We have been so long fed by Uncle Sam's ready-made money, we have lost our grit and energy, with the monarchy sitting down on us besides. We need some of the push and energy of the men who create new states and grapple new problems. We have a contract to make these islands American, and it is simply our fault if we do not put the American flag over five hundred coffee plantations, and no Asiatic flag near it. If there is no annexation, we shall through American and English settlers, get stable government, and that is something. We have brought in about 50,000 aliens; let us get in a few hundred white men and hold the fort.

"The island of Hawaii is the coming great political factor here, and her interests must be carefully watched or she will make trouble of some kind if she feels that she is neglected.

"The town of Hilo ought to be mapped out, and streets and parks provided for, and a law passed forbidding any one from building within the lines of a proposed street. The people here can do nothing, because there is no local rule. Even the coconut trees are dying out on Cocoanut Island which is Government land, and there is no authority to replace them.

"Of course, the Republic can't do everything at once. But it always happens that interests are neglected if the governing power is absent or at a distance. The Conservative Club of Hilo will become in time a powerful political factor. Its members are strong men and seem to be remarkably devoted to the interests of the Republic and of Hawaii. It numbers now nearly fifty members and is increasing rapidly. It will serve as a kind of local self government and make a third estate which will command respect.

"Hilo needs a company of good political artillery which can throw shells over the channels and into the Government camp in Honolulu. It will keep it awake if it goes off in a doze.

"Altogether, when one looks around that great island, with its immense sugar estates, managed by shrewd and able men, and the remarkable advantages of the coffee industry, he feels that there will be determined the supremacy of races and that the fight is already on. Many curious and quiet changes are going on owing to the abolition of the monarchy. If the Government doesn't keep the reins well in hand events will catch the bits in their mouths and run away with them, and unhorse them, good riders as they are."

Addition From China

The records of the Chinese bureau show the Peru's passenger list to have included 562 Chinamen who came to the country on six months' residence bonds, 49 men on return permits, 1 naturalized citizen and 39 females having relatives here. These people were transferred to the quarantine station Saturday afternoon.



Mr. P. S. Kinsie
Washington, Vt.

Blood Poisoning

13 Running Sores Cave Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—Thirteen years ago I was in Cour De Alene, now called Fort Sherman, Idaho. While there I went in swimming one day and caught cold, chilling the bone in my leg, causing a fever sore on my limb. The sore continued about three months, continually rotting my leg until it got up to my knee, when I had the limb amputated. My leg was so rotten that after the limb was amputated the foot dropped off. From this state I got blood poisoning and had

Thirteen Running Sores on my body. These sores continued from three to four years, my blood being in a terrible condition. After this I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles and found it did me good, so I kept on until I had used ten bottles or more. My blood was completely cleansed. The sores stopped running and have not troubled me any now for six years. My appetite and digestion are good and I am perfectly well. I owe my cure to Hood's Sarsaparilla.' P. S. Kinsie, Washington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Blood poisoning, skin diseases, and all other ailments caused by impure blood. It is a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOOD'S DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

PRISONERS ARRIVE SAFELY.

Marshal Hitchcock Sends Them On Their Way Rejoicing

STORMY WEATHER ON HAWAII.

Large Fleet of Vessels in Hilo Bay—Social Club Holds Interesting Session. The Fire Department Called Out. Telephone Company is Progressing.

HILO (Hawaii), March 23.—The regular bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo Social Club occurred on last Thursday evening at the home of Miss Annie Rose. The programme of the evening was most interesting and enjoyable. Mr. Charles Notley's humorous recitation was especially well received. After refreshments the young folks joined in singing some of their favorite songs before leaving for their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin entertained a number of their friends at a dinner party last evening. Covers were laid for nine and an excellent menu was served.

The Hilo fire department was called out, for the first time since its organization, on last Saturday morning, just before noon. They responded promptly to the call, but their services were not required, the fire having been extinguished almost before the alarm was sounded. The fire was on Jail street, near Pitman, in a house owned and occupied by the Spencer family, and originated in some rags which were set afire by children playing with matches. The damage was slight.

The bay presented a lively scene this week during the stormy weather, when most of the vessels along the coast have had to put into the harbor for safety. The Wilder's Steamship Company's steamers have been unable to work along the coast, and in consequence there are great quantities of sugar stored in the warehouses. Papaikou heads the list with 17,000 bags of sugar on hand awaiting shipment. The Hawaii attempted to work at Panuhau this week, but put back to Hilo without a load. Yesterday there were eight vessels in Hilo bay, the steamers Kinau, Hawaii, Kilauea Hou and Lehua, the American ship Levi G. Burgess, bark Annie Johnson, brig Lurline, and schooner Kakuole. The Burgess and the Lurline will probably tow to sea on Saturday morning, the former carrying 35,500 bags sugar, and the Lurline 10,000 bags for San Francisco.

One of the largest tourist parties that has visited Hilo for some time arrived on the Kinau last Saturday evening. There were nineteen in the party and on Sunday morning all left for the volcano. Eight of their number returned to Hilo Tuesday evening, the remainder staying over until Wednesday. The volcano is showing signs of activity again, there being fire visible in the cracks across the floor of the lake.

The contract for building Spreckels' new building on the corner of Front and Waiannu streets, has been let to Mr. Vanatta of Hilo. The contract price is over \$4,000 and calls for the completion of the building in August.

W. N. Armstrong, representing the Labor Commission, is still visiting in Hilo.

Mrs. W. H. Shipman has been spending a few weeks at the Volcano House.

Marshal Hitchcock and wife will remain in town for awhile.

Mrs. E. E. Richards and two children and her sister, Miss Emma Schoen, of San Jose, contemplate leaving for the Coast on the Annie Johnson.

G. K. Wilder left Tuesday for Kau, being called to attend to some business preliminary to opening of court there.

Sheriff Williams leaves for Kau today and Judge Austin and wife leave tomorrow.

The regular quarterly meeting of the teachers of Hilo District takes place tomorrow in Union school building.

On Wednesday, the 28th, the thirty-five political prisoners were brought from the jail to the Sheriff's office, and the details were completed for their march, seven miles out, to the road-making district. All of them were in good spirits, and had considerable personal baggage. The Marshal made them an address in the room of the Police Court. He told them that they would be justly treated; that the laws would not be allowed to give them any unusual punishment without authority; that they would not be treated as if they were common thieves, if they behaved themselves; that they must obey, and if they felt that they were not treated properly they could appeal to the Sheriff.

The prisoners received the address with good will, and the march was begun to the road depot at Oumear. The bystanders were thoroughly convinced, from the fervent manner of the Marshal in exhorting the prisoners, that he could if he chose to do so, occupy a conspicuous position in the Salvation Army, and that the people in making him the Marshal, lost a powerful exhorter.

On the march under the charge of Deputy Sheriff Hardy, the prisoners halted for a drink at Hoopili. A small number of natives surrounded them, and wept rather loudly. Just as they quitted down a donkey in an adjoining field, came up to the wall, surveyed the prisoners and, overcome by the similarity of their dress of stripes to his own skin, set up a most dismal and heart-rending wail. The prisoners enjoyed it greatly, and waved their hands to him as they moved off.

The Conservative Club met on the 28th. After transacting routine business, W. N. Armstrong made a short address on the importance of getting white settlers upon the coffee land.

The Kona and Kau Telephone Company is meeting with success in its efforts to establish its lines on the leeward side of Hawaii from Kailua to the Volcano House, and thence on the coffee planters through the Kona district have become subscribers in large numbers.

**TORTURING
DISFIGURING
SKIN DISEASES**

**Instantly Relieved
And Speedily Cured
By CUTICURA**

To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, no agency in the world of medicine can for a moment be compared to the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies. They afford immediate relief in most torturing and disfiguring of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin, whether simple scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, baby blemishes, and falling hair. In a word they cleanse the blood and skin of every humor, purify and beautify the skin and hair, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Post, CUTICURA, 50c. Soap, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

5c. ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, 75 pages, post-free.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET
ON THE

Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC :: for :: ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1894 : \$204,638.783 96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MEKINOS and CASHMERES, SATINS, VELVETS and FLUSHES, ORAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment,

Silicas, Silevelinings, Stiffenings, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammaras &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,

Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, American and European Groceries,

Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canebe Soda,

Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,

Filterpress Cloth, Roofing Slates, Squares and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best,

Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates,

R. R. Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, &c.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

Plantation Supplies.

Steel Plows.

made expressly for Island Work with extra Parts.

COANE KNIVES.

Agricultural Implements!

CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS'

—AND—

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Painters' Supplies,

Blake's Steam Pumps,

Weston's Centrifugals,

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines

LUBRICATING OILS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

manufacture rubber stamps of all

descriptions.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

April number of The Friend is out.

Measles are prevailing at Kukaui.

E. B. Thomas bid in the Holomua Friday, at \$250.

Eighteen passengers returned from the volcano by the Kinau.

Dr. R. I. Moore will leave for Kohala today on a professional trip.

Latest reports from the volcano indicate increased activity in a short time.

Six cadets from the Philadelphia will leave for Annapolis by the Alameda for final examination.

R. B. L. Perkins, entomological collector for the British museum, left for Kauai on the Mikabala yesterday afternoon.

The Warrimoo arrived this morning on time from Sydney via Fiji. The China is due from San Francisco, and is anxiously looked for.

Professor Stoeckle, who has not been enjoying good health lately, will go to Hawaii soon to recuperate. He will take the kinetoscope and graphophone along with him.

Dr. Northrop delivered an interesting lecture at the Japanese Church Sunday evening on the life work of Joseph Meesima. The Professor has been in Honolulu sixteen days, and during the time delivered nine lectures.

A short Cabinet meeting was held yesterday morning, at which several matters relating to public improvements were discussed. The advisability of macadamizing the road from Hilo to Waikeka was brought up; also the construction of the Puna road. The meeting of the Advisory Council will not be called until the latter part of the week.

Among the through passengers by the Peru were Major Beacon, U. S. A., E. S. Bissett, E. H. Campbell, and G. L. Holsinger. The former has been watching events in the Japan-Chinese war. The others are cadets from the U. S. S. Baltimore, now in China waters, returning home for examination. They were taken in charge by Philadelphia and about the city generally.

The annual election of officers of the Kapiolani Park Association was held yesterday and resulted as follows: President, A. S. Cleghorn; vice-president, Cecil Brown; treasurer, W. G. Irwin; secretary, W. M. Giffard; board of directors, A. S. Cleghorn, W. M. Giffard, H. J. Nolte, T. S. Douglass, Cecil Brown, J. Campbell, E. S. Cunha, Allan Herbert, W. G. Irwin, T. R. Walker and C. B. Wilson.

Bilious Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

Tennis Tournament Entries.

Following is the list of entries for the tennis tournament to take place on the 13th inst.: W. G. Thrum and C. K. Hyde; B. L. Marx and A. St. M. Mackintosh; Dr. H. Howard and W. F. Dillingham; C. H. W. Norton and William H. Coney; N. M. Wood and A. H. Conant; David Kawanakoa and H. W. Mist; A. L. C. Atkinson and S. G. Woods.

One more team made application for entrance yesterday. The entries closed last Saturday, and the applicants will have to abide by the decision of the Committee on Arrangements.

Charitable Society Meeting.

The Ladies' Portuguese Charitable Society met yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Six members were present. Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin acted as temporary president in the absence of Mrs. Canavarro, who will soon return to the city. The treasurer reported \$500 spent on work for the Portuguese unfortunates at the Queen's Hospital, and \$700 on rent and provisions for needy Portuguese.

Field Sports in May.

The meeting of the Honolulu Athletic Club at the Y. M. C. A. last night was well attended. Baseball practice will begin tomorrow. There will be field sports on the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday. The committee on tennis reported that a good location for courts had been found.

School Baseball League.

A movement is on foot to organize a baseball league among the

boys attending Kamehameha, Fort Street, Royal and Kaulawela schools, Puuhou and St. Louis colleges. The primary object of the organization is said to be for the purpose of giving the students an opportunity to engage in sport entirely free from professionalism.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

William Ross Cut Off in the Prime of Manhood.

William Ross died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Ross had been in failing health for several years. He made a trip to the Coast a short time ago in the hopes of bettering his condition. A few weeks ago Mr. Ross visited his brother at Hakalau. On his return he met with a painful accident by being thrown off a bicycle in colliding with a wagon.

The deceased had concluded to accept a position as purser on one of the Inter-island steamers, hoping that sea life would bring renewed strength and health. He made a trip to the other islands, but returned completely exhausted by paralysis.

Mr. Ross had been in the employ of the Inter-Island Company for a number of years, holding numerous positions of trust. He was a quiet unassuming gentleman and well liked by all who knew him. The deceased leaves two brothers, one being manager of Hakalau plantation, the other residing at the same place.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 p.m. The Sharp-shooter's Company, of which he was a member, will follow his remains to their last resting place.

CERTIFICATES FOR TEACHERS.

Result of Examinations in Hamakua and Kohala Districts.

Inspector Atkinson's Tour Among Hawaii Schools—Systematic Sewing a Success—Agricultural Training.

Examinations for primary grade certificates were held by Inspector-General Atkinson on his recent tour through the above districts. The Hamakua candidates were examined at the Honokaa school house, March 1st and 2d; the Kohala candidates at the Ainakaa school house March 15th and 16th.

The committee of the Board of Education, having examined the papers, report as follows: First class certificate, three years—Frank E. Greenfield, Wilmot Vredenberg. Second class certificate, two years—Miss Kate Horner, J. J. Rice. Third class certificate, one year—W. A. Teats, Miss Alice V. Horner, Miss Eliza Atkins, Miss Margaret Powers.

The Inspector gives a favorable report of the schools on Hawaii as a result of his recent tour of inspection. In the Hamakua district the schools are all in good condition and the houses in good repair. The largest school in the district is at Honokaa, 168 scholars being registered. The standard of education is kept at a high mark; the teachers meet regularly to discuss educational methods and considerable enthusiasm is displayed throughout the district. Mrs. James A. Rice has been appointed assistant at Waipio school, which now numbers between sixty and seventy scholars. In musical instruction, the "tonic-sol-fa" system is being used throughout the district and meets with general success. The native school in Waimano Valley has been closed, and the children attend the English school at Waipio.

A new feature introduced in the schools of Kohala and Hamakua is instruction in systematic sewing. The scholars are taught to stitch properly and become adept in a line of work that will prove of lasting benefit in the home. The material for the work is forwarded from Honolulu.

In the South Kohala district the largest school numbers fifty-two. The district is a small one and at Puakoo the native school has been closed. In North Kohala a very satisfactory condition is reported. The two largest schools have 216 registered pupils. An experiment in agricultural training has been opened at the Makapala school. A small plot of ground is set apart for the propagation of plants from seeds. It is the plan to have these plants cared for by the scholars under the direction of the teachers. The pupils will thus have an opportunity for a practical study of the rudimentary principles of botany as well as the care of plants.

Mr. Atkinson is now visiting the schools in Honolulu and will leave for the other islands early this month.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR HONORED.

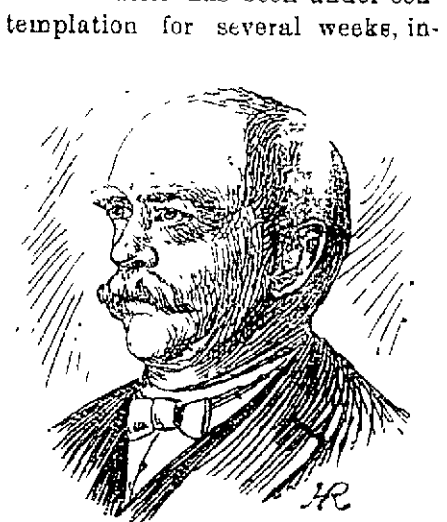
German Residents Celebrate Prince Bismarck's Eightieth Birthday.

NEW MARCH BY PROF. BERGER

Mannerchor Society Gives a Ball. Consul Hackfeld Entertains Friends at the Pacific Club—Flags Flying From Consulates and Other Buildings.

The eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated by the German residents of Honolulu in a fitting manner yesterday and last night.

The matter has been under contemplation for several weeks, in-



PRINCE BISMARCK. (From a late photograph.)

terest in which has not been allowed to subside through the efforts of German Consul John F. Hackfeld and other prominent Germans. A congratulatory telegram to the Iron Chancellor expressing the profound regard for his personal welfare on this his eightieth birthday was prepared some time ago, signed by every German resident in the country and duly forwarded to Prince Bismarck.

The celebration yesterday was commenced at noon, the Hawaiian band playing for an hour at the German Consulate. A large crowd was attracted thither and an informal reception was held by Consul Hackfeld and members of the firm of Hackfeld & Co.

In the evening the Mannerchor Society made merry in honor of the occasion by giving a dance and vocal entertainment, which was well attended.

Consul Hackfeld entertained a number of friends at a banquet at the Pacific Club. The Hawaiian Band was present and rendered a number of appropriate selections, among the number being "Prince Bismarck March," composed by Prof. Berger especially for the occasion.

Flags were flying during the day from the Consulates, Government buildings, private residences, and the merchant vessels in the harbor dressed ship.

Altogether, the celebration was in keeping with the honor bestowed upon Germany's greatest statesman.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Movement to Erect a Band Stand on Makee Island.

At the annual meeting of the Kapiolani Park Association, held yesterday, the feasibility of erecting a band stand on Makee Island was discussed. The matter took definite form by the directors voting a substantial amount for the purpose. Other improvements will be made at the park as far as the finances of the Association will permit.

It is beyond question that a band stand on Makee Island would add materially to the entertainment of the public. No more pleasant spot can be found anywhere in the suburbs, and if proper accommodations can be secured for the band at Makee Island moonlight concerts would be given more often.

From a commercial point of view alone the Tramways Company could well afford to contribute handsomely to the object, and no doubt they will do so as soon as the matter is called to the attention of Manager Paine. The Government, too, might lend a helping hand in accomplishing the work.

TO VISIT FLAGSHIP.

Invitation Extended to Natives to Go Aboard Saturday.

In order to give the native population an opportunity of inspecting the vessel, the Philadelphia will be thrown open to visitors on Saturday from 1 to 5 p.m. Boats will be kept constantly running during the hours mentioned for the accommodation of those desiring to visit the ship. The flagship band will

furnish music on board, and it is likely the Hawaiian National Band will also be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity. The officers of the Philadelphia are anxious for the Hawaiians to visit the ship, and everything will be done to insure them a cordial reception. On the following Saturday a similar opportunity will be offered.

RECEPTION TONIGHT.

The Philadelphia Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion.

The reception to be tendered Minister and Mrs. Willis on the Philadelphia this evening gives promise of being an extraordinary social event. All yesterday the officers and crew were hard at work decorating the flagship for the occasion. Artistic effects have been arranged by the free use of flags, bunting, flowers, greens, etc. Myriads of electric lights, placed at different points, will give the decks of the white cruiser a dazzling brilliancy. In the center, opposite the gangways, a large banana tree has been planted, while from above it will radiate sparkling gems of variegated lights from 250-candle-power lamps. Just amidship, stretched across the entire width of the ship, are flags of all nations ingeniously interwoven. In the center above is a semi-circular frame bearing the word "Aloha" composed of over a hundred electric lights. The decks have been cleared, giving ample space for terpsichorean pleasures.

A large number of invitations have been sent out, and no doubt all available space on the flagship will be occupied.

PREPARED TO MARCH ON PEKIN.

War News from Private Letter to Minister Hatch

Japan Centering All Forces toward Chinese Capital—Li Hung Chang Approaches—Life of Emperor.

A private letter under date of March 18th, received by Minister Hatch by the Peru, gives a concise review of the position and work of the Japanese army in the Orient. On the 6th of March General Yuragi occupied Yug-Kow without resistance. This is the port of Manchuria, with a population of 60,000 Chinese and 400 foreigners, who remained undisturbed in the city. This is one of the important ports of North China. The Emperor has made Viscount Nodzu field-marshal.

A portion of the Japanese army has occupied Pescadores, Coral Islands, off the west coast of Formosa. It is not the intention to occupy Formosa at present, this move being merely a demonstration. Wei-Hei Wei has been dismantled and the troops withdrawn.

The movements of the Japanese army are now centered in the advance upon Pekin. The Imperial Guards, three regiments of infantry—about 75,000 men—leave Tokyo today (March 18th) and will embark next week on Pekin. The administration cavalry of 2000, and 12,000 of the Osaka garrison are at Hiroshima waiting to be sent over sea for Pekin. Field-marshal Prince Kamatsu will have command of the march, the forces consisting of the Imperial Guard, and the first, second, fourth and sixth divisions, a total of 70,000 men.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang was expected to arrive at Bakan, which will be the place of conference on March 19th. The Viceroy and his suite of thirty-three officers and ninety servants are traveling in two of his own steamers under the German flag. He seems to be occupying his spare moments by sending telegrams asking the Japanese Government to state the exact date of the conference, when it is well known that his steamers may be delayed by bad weather, and that the Government is prepared to enter upon the negotiations within twenty-four hours of his arrival.

The Empress of Japan has gone to Hiroshima to visit the Red Cross hospitals. The enthusiasm over the Emperor is unbounded. He lives in two common rooms at Hiroshima, with few servants and but little furniture. When an official called upon him recently, he was sitting at his desk writing and attended by only two servants.

Frank Shephardson, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. He was treated by several physicians, also visited the Hot Springs, but received no permanent relief until he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says it is the best medicine in the world for rheumatism. For sale by all medical dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

PICTURES BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted Quite as Successfully As Messages.

PHOTOGRAPH PRINCIPLE USED.

Relief Photograph Rolled on One Cylinder and Reproduced Automatically At Other End of Wire—Can be Used in Journalism—Amstutz's Invention.

One of the most interesting recent developments of electrotechnics is the process invented by N. S. Amstutz, of Cleveland, Ohio, for automatically making a half-tone reproduction of a photograph at a distant place, says the Literary Digest. This process was invented about three years ago, but it has been greatly improved, as may be seen by the illustration. Fig. 1 is a portrait of the inventor, reproduced from the ordinary half-tone process. Fig. 2 is the same after telegraphic transmission to a distant point. Fig. 3 is the transmitted portrait as made three years ago. The improvement is evident and the process has almost reached the stage where it will be available in daily journalism. Nelson W. Perry gives the following description of the development of the new invention:

"Alexander Graham Bell found that by varying the strength of an electric current in consonance with sound waves he could transmit articulate speech nearly to the ends of the earth. Edison, Taintor, and Bell found that by causing a stylus attached to the center of a diaphragm to which words were spoken to bear lightly upon a revolving wax cylinder they could engrave upon that wax and preserve for all time the characteristics of those words. The undulating grained line in the soft matrix became the mechanical facsimile of articulate speech, which required merely a reversal of the process to reproduce the original sound waves. If the diaphragm stylus were allowed to trip



FIG. 1.

over the undulatory grained line it would give out spoken words. If it were caused to vary the strength of an electric current, those undulations might be reproduced in sound at a distant point in a telephone receiver, or by causing this current to actuate an electro-magnetic device, a duplicate engraved record could be made to utter again the original words.

"The photograph inscription is the mechanical record of sounds. Can we make a mechanical record of light in all its various gradations? Certainly, and quite as simply.

"Many substances undergo changes of solubility which are proportional to the intensity of the light to which they are exposed. One such substance is ordinary gelatin in which is dissolved a little bichromate of potassium. This when exposed to the action of light, becomes insoluble in warm water, whereas before such exposure it will be dissolved away. If, therefore, we expose such a plate beneath a photographic negative, those portions which are exposed to the strong light will become totally insoluble; those that are entirely shielded will remain soluble; and those affected by the subdued light—the half tones—will have their solubility affected in proportion to the amount



FIG. 2.

of light received. It remains now only to sponge the plate with warm water to have a photograph in relief, wherein the high lights will have the greatest elevations and the shadows will be depressed.

"If, now, this relief photograph were rolled upon a phonograph cylinder and placed upon the machine, its stylus, describing the spiral path, would rise and fall as the picture passed beneath it, just as it does when following the phonogram. It is not sound, however, that is wanted in this case, but another record at a distance, so Mr. Amstutz causes this rising and falling of the stylus as it passes over the relief photograph to vary in similar manner the strength of an electric current. This undulatory current passing over an ordinary telephone or telegraph wire actuates a similar stylus at the farther end, which, bearing upon a revolving wax cylinder, engraves in the wax an exact reproduction in elevation of the path over which the first stylus has passed. From this cylinder an elec-

trotype may be taken, flattened out, and placed upon the press, and it is from such that the illustrations herewith produced were made.

"The graving tool is made V shaped, so that as it cuts deeper it cuts wider, and, in printing, produces blacker lines.

"If we follow the process we see that the relief photo in gelatin printed from a negative is a positive. This may be reproduced at the distant point either as a positive or as a negative."

It should be stated that the rather coarse quality of the picture shown is due to the smaller number of lines to the inch. The machine can do much finer work, producing results that look like photographs on satin, but these are unsuitable for the rapid printing necessary in newspaper work. Mr. Perry concludes as follows:

"The great utility of this process



FIG. 3.

lies in the fact that it is almost entirely automatic. The relief photo must, of course, be prepared and wound on the cylinder by hand, and the machines at both ends of the line started up, but the tracing of the transmitting stylus and the engraving on the receiving cylinder proceed without further attention."

BY AUTHORITY.

Notice

Is hereby given to all Government employees drawing two or more salaries for government service, one of which amounts to eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) or upwards per annum, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of Act 73 of the Provisional Government, no account for such salaries other than the one amounting to eighteen hundred dollars or upwards per annum will be audited after April 1st, 1895.

H. LAWS, Auditor General.

Mr. LOUIS WARREN has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the taxation district of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 28, 1895. 1641-St

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

OFFICE QUEEN ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Dealer in Real Estate.
Agent for Union Insurance Society, London, Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulu. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.

1636-1m

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF land, about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kailakona Bay; the large portion of this is coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unending spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTERN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3869-1w 1612-1f

Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea street.

P. S. By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

1616-1y

FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUA OF KALUAHA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI. Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land. A good house and a fine well of sweet water located in the above.

257-1m

G. G. HITCHCOCK, At Marshall's Office, H. O. Lulu. 1634-3m

NEWS FROM MAUI AND KOHALA.

Incendiary Fire in Chinese Quarter
of Paia

RAIN AND WINDS IN KOHALA.

Typhoid Fever Prevalent—Welcome Home Party to Miss Beckwith—Charges Paia Plantation Sunday School Convention—Entertainments.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

MAUI, March 30.—During last evening, thirty or forty Makawao folk quietly assembled on the lawn in front of "Sunnyside," the beautiful residence of Dr. E. G. Beckwith, and sang "Home Again from a Foreign Shore." The gathering was in honor of Miss Millie Beckwith—a sort of welcome home reception to the young lady who had just returned from a long visit to California. It was a complete surprise; a most pleasing one, judging from the many and cordial words of greeting interchanged between Miss Beckwith and her old friends of Makawao district.

The Young Hee bribery case is remanded again to next week.

About midnight of the 27th inst. a fire was discovered in one of the vacant stores near the center of the Chinese settlement of Paia. A passing Celestial noticing the blaze gave the alarm, and Chang Kim, foreman of Engine No. 5 of Honolulu, in company with a fellow countryman and two native boys hurried quickly to the spot and soon extinguished the flames with little damage to the premises. The Chinese and Japanese merchants of Paia are most grateful to Chang Kim for valuable services rendered during the occasion. Had the customary wind been blowing or had the alarm been given ten minutes later all Chinatown might have been burned to the ground. The building burned is the property of Ahean, a Chinese resident of Honolulu, and it is learned is fully insured. A fire jury under the charge of Judge Noa was held during the 29th inst. and decided that the conflagration was of incendiary origin.

E. Faxon Bishop, of C. Brewer & Co., has been paying Waikuku a visit during the week.

Today at Keokea, Kula, occurs a Sunday School convention of all the native churches of Makawao district. Circuit Judge Kalua, Rev. S. Kapu, John Kalama, Esq., and other well-known people are in attendance. During last evening, the 29th, the Kula people arranged a musical entertainment for their guests. A marriage ceremony also made the occasion memorable.

The April evening of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the residence of J. W. Colville, Esq., next Friday evening, April 5th.

Dr. E. G. Beckwith impressively conducted the funeral ceremony of Olaf Larsen at Malulu hospital last Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst. During Thursday night, the 21st, a thief pried open the back door of Paia store and pilloined sundry pieces of dry goods, two Waterbury watches, a half bag of rice, etc.

The police of Makawao have recently released thirty or forty stray and homeless canines.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ogg of Paia departed on Friday, the 29th, for a three months trip to Scotland.

Two deputy-sheriffs are banqueted tonight. C. W. Dickey is to be honored with a farewell luau at Judge Kalua's residence, Waikuku, and W. King is feasted by the Makawao police.

Mr. Hogg has recently resigned as luna at H. Makapoko plantation on account of ill health and is at present the guest of J. W. Colville at Paia. E. Gamahelsen takes the vacant position.

There are several temporary changes on Paia plantation. D. Rough is for the present head luna, Mr. Hay team-luna, John Fleming time-keeper, and H. Mossman sugar clerk.

The East Maui Seminary will give another pleasing entertainment on the evening of April 10th, providing it does not rain. If the weather is unfavorable the event will take place during the following evening.

On dit that the bark Hesper, now at anchor in Kahului harbor, was the scene of a tragedy a year or more ago. The mate was murdered and three sailors are now awaiting capital punishment for the crime.

The schooner Ka Mo'i left Kuu for Hawaii last Thursday, the 25th. Weather—Stormy during the first half and delightful during the rest of the week.

KOHALA: MONTH OF BLIZZARDS.

People fighting for Sunshine sickness Among Japanese

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

KOHALA, (Hawaii), March 27.—This part of Hawaii has just passed through a month of blizzards. High winds and driving rains, with the mercury nearly out of sight, has week after week been the order of the day. The oldest inhabitant calls it the coldest winter for years. The people on the hills claim to have had twelve inches of rain and are praying for sunshine.

Some of the small crops, such as potatoes, have suffered severely from the high winds and constant cold rains. In the case of the potatoes, the rainfall does not average much above three inches, though N. and H. have had more than that. The plantations further west today the weather is moderating, and people are rejoicing in a slight return to normal.

A few cases of typhoid fever among the Japanese laborers. It is thought that the disease is being carried down by the heavy rains on the hills has had a good deal to do with the trouble. A

regular hospital has been established, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the scourge.

Miss Maude Wright is dangerously ill. Up to the present there have been five or six deaths and there are about a dozen patients in the hospital. With the return of good weather it is safe to predict immediate and rapid convalescence of the remaining patients.

The district has been favored with quite a number of visitors in Kohala lately, prominent among whom were not less than three or four clergymen of different denominations. Captain Egner and Rev. O. P. Emerson all paid flying visits.

The literary society is getting ready to work again. They only wait the call of the president of the society to once more take up the delightful series of entertainments and instruction that formed the social feature of Kohala last year.

The funeral of Mrs. C. Maguire took place at Mana and was largely attended.

G. F. Renton, manager of Kohala Sugar Company, makes a flying trip to Maui in the interests of the plantation by this Kinau. He expects to return by the same steamer.

There is a general impression here that Kohala people did not get all the foreign mail that came on the Australia.

The twenty candidates for school teacher's certificate examined by the Inspector here a week ago, are anxiously expecting advice as to results by return steamer.

Mr. Hardy, deputy sheriff from Hilo, was in Kohala last week and it was largely through his exertions that convictions were secured in the case of two men who incriminated temporarily, several cane wagons for service. They both confessed, and got six months each.

There is a crying need for a dentist in Kohala. A capable operator can reap a golden harvest here for the next few weeks.

The schooner Allen A, which came in with a cargo of general merchandise, got away again with a load of sugar for San Francisco on Wednesday night.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Peru brought 1735 tubs of saki.

There will be regimental drill on the 9th.

Japanese are said to be manufacturing saki on Hawaii.

Six hundred Chinese and fifty-two Japanese arrived by the Peru.

A number of spouting whales were noticed off Waikiki Sunday afternoon.

Thomas Evans and sister, Mrs. Williams, will leave for Japan by the China.

C. F. Dickerman, the man accused of incest, was sent out of the country by the Peru.

Several cadets from the Philadelphia left for home by the Peru to stand examination.

Henry Treadway returned by the Peru from Japan, where he has been residing for two years.

The cargo for Honolulu brought by the Peru amounted to 959 tons, divided into 11,934 packages.

Three or four Honolulu traveling men had an experience in Hilo a short time ago they are not likely to forget for some time.

Colonel and Mrs. Von Werthern Mr. and Mrs. Govett, Captain C. F. Giffard, Mr. Olson, wife and three children, departed by the Peru.

Attorney-General Smith returned by the Claudine from a flying trip to Maui. Important Government business was the object of his mission.

Bernard Freiman has accepted a position as interpreter for Professor Leonard and will accompany that gentleman on his tour around the world.

A dinner in honor of Inspector G. O. Nacayama was given at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday night. Mr. Nacayama leaves for Japan on the China.

Professor B. G. Northrop, Professor M. M. Scott and Rev. Mr. Okabe were entertained at dinner Saturday evening by Japanese Consul Shimizu.

One of the through passengers by the Peru is responsible for the statement that two British warships will arrive here shortly from China and demand the release of W. H. Rickard.

Thomas Cook, aged 80 years, died suddenly Sunday afternoon from heart disease. The deceased leaves a wife and son. The family being in indigent circumstances the Government will inter the remains.

Mrs. Richard Stewart, two daughters and son were passengers by the S. N. Castle. The family have been away about three years. Previous to his death Mr. Stewart taught school at Waialua, on this island.

We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers. L. V. SMITH & Co. Agents.

Many
women
suffer

from nervous complaints and kindred troubles peculiar to their sex. In their train come constipation, biliousness, headache and neuralgia, obstinate to cure and hard to endure. Every woman should be aware how easily she can keep herself in good health by taking, in sickness and health, that old and reliable remedy

Brown's
Iron Bitters

It's grateful friends are legion. They are to be found in every State, in almost every land. For weak, debilitated, over-worked women, and puny and delicate children there is no better medicine in the world. Dose small and pleasant to take and it does not injure your teeth. Testimonials are full of praise—they speak of suffering relieved—of sickness banished. Why not get a bottle today?

Look carefully at the package when you purchase. Imitations abound and should be denounced. The genuine has two crossed red lines on the wrapper.

Make
Sure
of it.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO BALTIMORE, MD

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS.J. HOPP & CO.,
FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED!

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BEDROOM SUITS
AT LOW PRICES;
Wicker Ware,
Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.
Shaving Stands,
Card Tables,
AND ROCKERS

In Oak or Cherry, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 KING STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose;
Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;
Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil,
Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street, Honolulu.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.
Choice Meats
—FROM—
Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all the juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr

Norman Stallion.....Captain Grawl

Native bred Stallion.....Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring

Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or

Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W.

H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

1893-ly W. H. RICE, Lahoe, Kauai.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany,

LIVERPOOL

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893,
£11,054,687 7s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000 £ s d

Subscribed .. 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital .. 687,500 0 10

2—Fire Funds .. 2,944,122 11 07

3—Life and Annuity Funds .. 3,623,064 15 1

£11,054,687 7

Revenue Fire Branch .. 1,655,462 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches .. 1,338,974 18 2

£2,994,437 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds .. 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies .. 101,650,000

Total .. Reischmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds .. 8,869,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies .. 85,000,000

Total .. Reischmarks 93,869,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HAUPTFELD & CO.

1894-ly

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Assets .. £ 40,000,000

Net Income .. 9,079,000

Claims Paid .. 112,569,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

Bishop & Co.

1892-q

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000,

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and

COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine.

London.

Wilhelma of Madgeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-ly Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Companies, are prepared to

insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

therein, on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of F. A

SCHAEFER & CO

1894-ly

GERMAN LLOY

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have estab-

lished a General Agency here, and the under-

signed, General Agents, are authorized to take

PROF. KOEBELE'S WORK.

Commissioner Marsden Receives More Beneficial Insects.

By the steamer Peru, Commissioner Marsden received letters and a package of insects from Professor Koebele. These insects were brought from Ceylon by the professor and placed on board the steamer. While the greater part of them were found to be dead—which is not to be wondered at considering the long voyage—some of them were alive and at once liberated on trees upon which their food is to be found.

Professor Koebele is now in Japan, and he reports that country to be very much infested with many destructive blight and insect pests. The professor is of the opinion that it is to Japan that we owe several of our most destructive scales and insect pests—particularly the rose beetle; and he will use every endeavor to find an antidote if such a thing exists in Japan. The work of the professor up to the present time has been of incalculable value to the country. He has discovered and sent here ladybirds that have conquered the citrus blight. If it were not for this ladybird the growing of oranges, limes, etc., would have been impossible. In fact, judging from the destruction caused by the blight during the past two years, it is not too much to say that there would not have been a citrus tree alive.

The same ladybird has almost eradicated the coffee blight.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERU.

Big Cargo of Oriental Merchandise and 663 Chinese.

The Pacific Mail liner Peru arrived Saturday afternoon, eleven days from Yokohama. Strong southeast winds prevailed nearly the entire voyage, causing the steamer's arrival one day late. She brought six cabin passengers for Honolulu, besides 663 Chinese and 52 Japanese. The cargo of the Peru amounted to 959 tons of Oriental merchandise. The Peru is a new vessel and was here something over a year ago. She was built by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1892, and is considered one of the best liners of the Pacific Mail fleet, though somewhat smaller than their other steamers. Her gross tonnage is 3528.

The officers of the vessel are: D. E. Freile, commander; F. C. Holland, chief engineer; J. R. Puckering, purser; A. O'Neill, surgeon.

The Peru continued her voyage to San Francisco early this morning.

FROM MARSHAL HITCHCOCK.

Prisoners at Work on the Road. The Marshal's New Residence.

C. D. Chase received a letter from Marshal Hitchcock by the Kinan. He writes that the political prisoners were landed and placed in the Hilo jail Saturday without the least trouble and are now at work on the roads. The Marshal's head continues to trouble him somewhat, but he hopes to rapidly improve now that official cares have been laid aside.

Mr. Chase was instructed to procure a residence for the Marshal in Honolulu. The premises on Emma street, formerly occupied by ex-British Minister Wodehouse, has been secured and will be occupied by Marshal Hitchcock and family on their return from Hilo.

Dutch Soldier Visitor.

An individual with red whiskers, dressed in a gaudy uniform and a helmet hat, attracted considerable attention yesterday while walking about the city. Investigation proved the man to be John Smit, a Dutch soldier. He was a steamer passenger on the Peru en route to Chicago, where he goes to visit relatives and reside. Smit has been stationed in the Dutch army in Bavaria for twenty-four years, and is now on the retired list. He ranks as sergeant, and, according to his story, has seen much active service. His fare was paid by the Holland Government, from which he will now draw a yearly pension. The soldier wore a number of medals—long-service, marksmanship, trophies of honor, etc. He was piloted around by George Stratemeyer, who speaks the Dutch language fluently.

Steamers in April.

The month of April will be prolific in the arrival and departure of steamers. From the Coast there will be the China on the 2d, Australia 8th, Arawa 11th, Warrimoo 24th and Coptic on the 30th. Outward, the Warrimoo on the 1st, Alameda 4th, Australia 13th, and Gaelic on the 28th.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

DECEMBER TERM, 1894.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., RICKERTON, J. AND CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF MR. JUSTICE FREAR, ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

Ho Sun vs. E. G. Hitchcock, Marshal.

A mortgagee of a rice plantation took possession of the premises for breach of condition, put the husband of the mortgagor in charge of the premises, hired and paid for the labor in harvesting the crop of rice, had it put in bags marked with his agents initials. Thereafter, and before the rice was removed from the premises, it was levied upon under an attachment by a judgment creditor of mortgagor. Held, the levy of the rice by mortgagee (plaintiff) from the custody of the Marshal was good.

The mortgage contained an agreement to sell to mortgagee future crops not growing on the premises at the time the mortgage was executed. It was contended that a sale and delivery of the crop levied upon had not been made as required by the agreement. Held, that as the crop was still standing on the premises when the mortgagee took possession it was covered by the mortgage.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING.

The plaintiff brought his action in the District Court of Honolulu, to replevy of defendant 166 bags of paddy seized by the Marshal under levy of an execution in the action of Kam Loi vs. Chong Kim Tai and her husband, and recovered judgment from which defendant appealed to the Supreme Court upon the grounds that the judgment is contrary to law on the points of delivery—on the contract of sale—on the question of possession of plaintiff; of the rights of creditors on such a contract and generally on the law of the case.

The evidence shows that in May or June, 1894, under a duly recorded chattel mortgage executed by one Chong Kim Tai, a married woman, (such execution being approved and joined in by her husband) the plaintiff Ho Sun the mortgagee took possession of a certain rice plantation at Waikiki, Oahu, upon which at the time of entering into possession of the premises was a crop of rice or paddy not harvested. The mortgage was overdue and the mortgagor was in default. The possession was given amicably by the mortgagor and Ho Sun placed the mortgagor's husband in possession as his agent and paid him wages for his services and also hired laborers and paid them, and while in possession with such laborers harvested the crop, thrashed and bagged it in bags of plaintiff, 164 being marked S. C., the mark of plaintiff's factors Sing Chong & Co., and 12 bags without mark. Before this paddy was removed from the premises, the Marshal made his execution levy in the action of Kam Loi against Chong Kim Tai, et al.

In the action of Kam Loi against Chong Kim Tai and husband, June 15, 1894, an attachment was issued and dissolved before judgment, which was rendered on June 25, 1894, and execution was levied on July 2, 1894, on the paddy in question. Prior to this levy, notice was given by Ho Sun by letter, viz:

"Honolulu, H. I., June 27, 1894.

E. G. Hitchcock,

Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.

Sir: In Re the Mortgage from Chong Kim Tai to Ho Sun, of plantation premises at Waikiki.

I respectfully inform you that Ho Sun has taken possession of the property conveyed by said mortgage, including the plantation, leases, crop, implements, live stock and other chattels heretofore in possession of Chong Kim Tai; and that said Ho Sun proposes to devote said property to the payment of said mortgage, as therein provided. You are therefore respectfully requested to refrain from any and all acts, (whether acting under executions against the property of said Chong Kim Tai, or otherwise) in any manner conflicting with the rights of possession and of property under said mortgage, now existing in Ho Sun.

Yours faithfully,
(C) O. W. Ashford,
Attorney for Ho Sun."

The evidence clearly shows an open actual and notorious taking possession of mortgaged property by the mortgagee under his mortgage prior to the severing the crop from the soil and a bona fide delivery by the mortgagor to the mortgagee of such property and actual possession by the mortgagee to satisfy the lien he held. This lien cannot be set aside by the execution creditor of the mortgagor by the mere levy of the execution. The execution creditor could obtain no more rights than his debtor possessed unless the transaction was fraudulent or void. This is not shown to be so. The debtor's (mortgagor's) rights of possession had ceased and the property could not be taken under the execution unless the lien of Ho Sun was first satisfied.

The contention is made by defendant that by reason of the clause in the mortgage "I hereby sell all paddy from my said rice plantation to Ho Sun, said Ho Sun paying me the ruling market rate at the time of delivery until my said note is fully paid" the growing crop did not pass to the mortgagee. That this was an executory contract of sale of the crops contained in the mortgage, and that future crops were not subject to the mortgage and that only when the crop was served and delivered by mortgagor could any rights or lien attach on behalf of the

mortgagee. This position is not tenable in as much as the mortgage covered the land upon which the crop was growing at the time possession was taken by the mortgagee. And the crop then upon the land not severed passed with the land to mortgagee under his foreclosure.

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed. Cecil Brown for plaintiff; W. R. Castle for defendant.

Dated Honolulu, March 26, 1895, as of December Term, 1894.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Force of Twenty-five—H. Cook Succeeds Cordes as Captain.

Gus Cordes is no longer captain of the mounted police. His resignation took effect last night. It is the intention to reconstruct the mounted force, and many changes will be made in its personnel. H. Cook, late sergeant of Company F, has been appointed captain. Twenty-five men will form the detail, squads doing duty on shifts. The men are to be drilled according to United States cavalry tactics and equipped in a like manner. While one squad is on duty the others will be given instructions. Wickhart will likely be made lieutenant. Several specials have also been released from duty.

Gillig Party Here.

H. M. Gillig, wife and maid, and Frank L. Unger, were among the passengers for Honolulu by the Peru. They are journeying homeward from a tour around the world and took passage on the Peru at Singapore. The party spent some time in Bombay. They will remain here until April 28th, sailing for San Francisco and home by the Gaelic.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to March 31, 1895.

LADIES.
Austin, Mrs E
Buckle, Mrs W
Brown, Miss E
Buffs, Mrs H
Derury, Marie
Ervinson, Mrs L
Fernie, Mrs B
French, Mary B
Gleason, Miss A
Gorden, Helen S
Honnay, Mrs G
Johnson, Miss J
Johnson, Mrs W (2)
Leech, Mrs
Murphy, Miss
Markie, Mrs E
McGregor, Mrs D
McGregor, Miss M
Parker, Mrs W E
Robson, Mrs M E
Sanford, Mrs E
Show Miss
Tucker, Miss A C

Brown, Mrs C M
Brundage, Mrs N W
Berlowitz, Mrs (2)
Fircher, Mrs C
Gibbs, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs
Miller, Miss
Magurn, Mrs M (1)
Montana, Mrs

Rose, Mrs
Stratton, Mrs
Smith, Miss T
Turner, Mrs A H

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

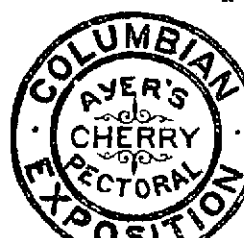
Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

Armstrong, G
Armstrong, V
Behrens, E R
Body, J E
Bowen, J R
Bernhardt, E O
Cahill, A J (2)
Carpenter, C
Cooke, F C
Christiansen, J U
Douglass, R W
Drummond, G
Dickerson, W
Fowler, A
Fritten, J Van
Freeman, C
Gruu, F
Hill, F
Hawalian Feed Co
Johnson, Mr
Keay, P R (2)
Kuhl, W
Lohde, M
Lincoln, W G
Lea, Dr
Muller, A E W
Modena, G de
Murdock, W O
McNicholls, J
Newton, H (2)
Oliver, E W
Peterson, A P
Powell, W A
Patterson, W
Schwartz, I
Smythson, E
Smith, J W
Scott, J
Thrill, N (2)
Winston, F S (3)
White, Mr
Wolkert, R
Wayman, W A
Whitford, J

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.



It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures short attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,
PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N.B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS OF THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 14d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.



POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once. In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old

